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*Father's
account of
George MacLean
Walking Buffalo*

December 2, 1940.

Mr. L. H. Banks,
Press Representative,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Banks,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. I will be pleased to give you any assistance I can herein.

George MacLean was more or less adopted by the late Dr. John McDougall. I understand he was partly educated for the ministry, but did not complete his course. At one time he was elected as Chief of the Stonys, but my recollection is that the Indians thought he failed in his duty of helping to put out a bush fire or something. I have no personal knowledge of the matter, but that is the gossip among the Indians.

George MacLean married into the Hector Crawler family. Hector Crawler, in my opinion, was the noblest of all Indians. He had the appearance of a statesman, and was a mighty hunter and warrior. He died some eight or ten years ago, and George married his daughter.

By the way, George used to be a good singer. His voice is not what it used to be, but he still is anxious to sing on every occasion he can. I have a personal knowledge of this, because some ten or twelve years ago I organized a musical festival among the Stony Indians with the idea of keeping alive their folk-lore songs. Aside from the above reason, I also found that the Indians did not have very much to occupy their time during the winter. I thought if I could persuade them to practise up for a musical concert, they would be much more content. This musical festival was usually held some time the end of

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Mr. E. H. Banks,

March or early in April before the Indians went out on their hunting expedition. George took a very active part in this.

George is rather a progressive Indian. He has a number of sheep and cattle on his portion of the Reserve. From George's standing with the McDougalls and his marriage into the Crawler family, he is more or less a leader among the Indians. He acts as interpreter when they get into trouble.

George, like most Indians, can eat an enormous meal, especially venison. He is supposed to be the best tea maker among the Indians. As you are aware, most Indians have their fires outside or in their tepees. I have never yet been able to understand why George can make better tea than the other Indians, but I have noticed this that George is a great believer in collecting herbs and boughs. In making tea, I have noticed that he puts some of these on the fire. He then lets his water boil for a few minutes, and places his tea in the boiling water. He lets the water, with the tea in it, boil for half a minute or more, then takes it off the fire. The other Indians boil their water for a long time, and some of them leave their tea boiling over the fire. Aside from the above, I know of no reason why George can make better tea than the rest.

George has a very fertile imagination. In his early days he associated with the Whites. Notwithstanding this he still remained an Indian. I imagine, while associating with the Whites, he learned just what they desired to hear about the Indians. He was closely associated with the late David McDougall. Now Dr. John McDougall was the missionary, but David was the Pathfinder. He was the man who used to guide travels and bring freight from Winnipeg to Edmonton and other points along the Rocky Mountains. In my view Dave McDougall was one of the greatest of all pioneers.

I am afraid that you have selected the wrong man to give

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Mr. E. H. Banks,

you very much information about the Stony Indians. There are two men I could recommend to you. One is Rev. E. J. Staley of Morley, and the other is Norman Luxton of Banff. Norman probably loves the Indians better than any other man in Western Canada, and, in my opinion, he has done more for the Stonys than any other living man. Norman's father was a newspaper man. I think he organized the Winnipeg Free Press. Norman was a newspaper reporter. In his early days he made a trip in a dugout canoe from Vancouver to Australia. He was shipwrecked. At one time, he tells me adverse winds drove them close to one thousand miles in the Pacific. If you want a real tale, get Norman in the right mood and you will hear one. He could also tell you more about the Indians than any one else.

I see you are a press man. You people have a vivid imagination, and I imagine that you could write up George MacLean just about as well as any one else.

It is true George is a good cook, a reliable Indian, and, I would say, well educated for an Indian; but I could tip you off to this extent that George is not nearly as brainy as some of the other Indians.

Now if you want to get a special write-up on George MacLean I would advise you to get in touch with either of the above gentlemen. In writing them, you could advise that I asked you to take the matter up with them. I think they will probably give you more than I can.

I, of course, am head Chief of the Stony Indians. The Stony Indians are of a different nature to the Cree to the North, the Blackfeet to the East, and the Blood, Sarcee and Piegan. They look different. Their dialect is different. Their customs are different. According to the legend handed down to them, they came from somewhere in the vicinity East of Lake Huron. Their legend has it that many, many moons ago their ancestors lived in this region, that they left their hunting grounds when the tribe had an epidemic of small pox, and that they travelled under their then Chief all the way to their present location at Morley. They claim that the great manitou had directed them to go West.

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Mr. E. H. Banks,

intil they had come to a heavy wooded mountain which was snow capped all the year around, and from that time on they would never be troubled with small pox. The legend further states that the only opposition they encountered was when going through the Blackfeet country. Strange as it may seem, until this day there is bad blood between the Blackfeet and Stonys. Those of us who have had anything to do with the Indians take this into consideration, and give no cause to augment this bad feeling.

That, of course, is not what you are interested in, but one never knows what will be of advantage to a press man. When I was a young fellow I used to try to report for the papers, so I have a good deal of sympathy with you fellows.

Now if this is not what you require and you cannot get it from other sources, I will send for George MacLean and give you the high-lights of his life and character.

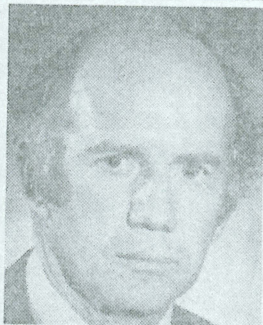
Yours faithfully,

P/A

Natives hurt by effects of old cases

OTTAWA (CP) — Attempts to strengthen Indian rights are frustrated by a host of legal precedents made at a time when courts rarely bothered to let natives testify, former Indian affairs minister Warren Allmand said Tuesday.

Allmand told fellow members of a Commons subcommittee studying Indian self-government that past proposals on Indian rights were often rejected by cabinet because of Justice Department rulings based on 19th century court cases.



Warren Allmand

Old legal precedents are often used "as an excuse for non-action by the government," said Allmand, a Montreal Liberal MP who served as Indian affairs minister for a year between September 1976 and 1977.

As late as the 1920s, Indians were often not present at cases where large corporations fought for a share of their resources or for changes in treaty rights, Allmand said.

Many legal precedents are based on cases that were never appealed to a higher court because Indian bands were too poor to hire legal help or weren't aware of the impact of the decision, he told Ian Binnie, an associate deputy minister of justice, who testified at the hearing Tuesday.

Binnie agreed that Indians rarely had a fair hearing in earlier trials, but he stressed that the Supreme Court of Canada is not bound by legal precedents and might well overturn judgments on cases where Indians hadn't participated.

However, Allmand said the legal opinions he received from the Justice Department rarely reflected the fact that precedents weren't cast in stone.

Cabinet systematically blocked any proposals that ran counter to a Justice Department decision, saying, "look, that's illegal," Allmand said later.

The nine MPs and three non-voting native members of the subcommittee will travel across the country this winter before making recommendations to Parliament on Indian self-government.

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Ample land deals urged

OTTAWA (CP) — Indian Affairs Minister John Munro says he hopes Manitoba will follow Saskatchewan's lead and give a generous interpretation to the amount of land to be turned over to Indians in the province.

Twenty Manitoba bands, representing about 18,000 Indians, have legitimate claims for additional land and five or six other claims still are being considered, Munro told a news conference Tuesday.

Munro said he has appointed Ray Chenier, Liberal MP for the Northern Ontario riding of Timmins-Chapleau and his former parliamentary secretary, as his representative for negotiations between the federal government, Manitoba and Indian groups.

If Manitoba follows Saskatchewan's lead, provincial land will be granted to Indians based on the size of their bands on Dec. 31, 1976.

Manitoba's position in the negotiations won't be known until the new year, however.

The outstanding claims go back almost 90 years, when the federal government granted Prairie lands on a per-person basis under Indian treaties it signed.

Not all of the land was distributed before the federal government turned over control of Crown land to the provinces in 1930 under the Natural Resources Transfer Act.

That act requires the province to return land needed for outstanding native claims, but a major question is whether bands should receive land based on their current size or the 1930 population when the transfer took place.

Indian chiefs can't agree on strategy

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SASKATOON (CP) — Canada's Indian leaders have failed to reach a consensus on a common strategy to take to a first ministers' conference on aboriginal rights scheduled for mid-March.

About 50 chiefs of the Assembly of First Nations, which represents about 300,000 status Indians, emerged Thursday from three days of closed meetings split on whether they are willing to negotiate with the provinces.

The constitutional conference, scheduled for March 15-16 in Ottawa, will be attended by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the provincial premiers, as well as Indian, Inuit, Metis and non-status Indian leaders. The conference was called to expand on the constitutional guarantee of "existing aboriginal and treaty rights."

Assembly leader David Ahenakew had asked the chiefs Thursday to attempt to reach a compromise so they could present a united front at the March conference. But when the meeting broke up, it appeared the chiefs were a long way from an agreement.

Delegations from Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes all rejected a resolution calling for the assembly to approve some multilateral negotiations between the Indian nations and the federal and provincial governments.

Those provinces instead are insisting on only bilateral negotiations between Indians and the federal government.

Despite the absence of an agreement, Ahenakew said he was confident the assembly could reach a consensus before the March meeting.

Meanwhile, after some hesitation, the Quebec government has decided to attend a two-day federal-provincial conference on native rights in Ottawa starting Monday, but will only send cabinet ministers to the first day of sessions.

The province will be represented by civil service observers during the second day of discussions, when constitutional proposals are on the agenda. The conference is in preparation for the mid-March first ministers' conference.

MPs' tour provides look at native problems

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Bill Herriot, Calgary Herald

Keith Penner (left), Henri Tousignant and teacher Sharon Cain chat with pupils at Old Sun College

By Bob Bettson

(Herald staff writer)

GLEICHEN — Janet Campbell, principal of the Old Sun primary school on the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, had a captive audience Tuesday in her bid to press the federal government to construct a new school.

The audience was a group of MPs from the House of Commons Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, who took time off from hearings on Indian self-government to tour the Blackfoot Reserve.

As Campbell led the MPs around the overcrowded makeshift facilities for her 141 students, she told of a series of broken promises from the Department of Indian Affairs.

"What we really need is a new school," she said, pointing to a basement playroom which has been turned into a Grade 1 classroom, and a kitchen which has been turned into a kindergarten.

Campbell said federal officials had promised two portable classrooms would be available in September, as an interim measure to take the pressure off.

Now, several broken deadlines later, the portables still haven't been delivered. The latest promised date is Dec. 12.

Committee member Jim Manly, an NDP MP representing the BC riding of Cowichan, Malahat and the Islands, said he raised the issue in the House of Commons two weeks ago.

Manly said the problem is that the federal government is trying to save \$4,000 by buying the portables in British Columbia.

After the MPs toured the primary school, they went next door where they heard Old Sun Community College director Bob Hahn describe the financial problems which could cause the federally supported adult vocational training school to close its doors next year.

Committee chairman Keith Penner told assembled students and staff at Old Sun that the tour of the reserve had demonstrated the kind of "practical, everyday problems" that the committee sometimes overlooks when it talks about the "lofty ideas" of Indian self-government.

MPs also toured an aging structure which is being used as a children's shelter for the reserve.

Penner said by any standards the facility is inadequate. But band officials told him there was no funding for a replacement.

The committee visited the home of Louise Big Tobacco, who said eight people are living in her tiny bungalow.

Her home has no indoor plumbing, and houses an extended family including five children.

Blackfoot chief Roy Little Chief said he was happy MPs were able to tour the reserve. "It's the first time we've seen Liberal MPs out here," he quipped.

Russell Wright, who heads a cultural project at Old Sun, is optimistic that funds will be found to keep Old Sun going, as a constructive attempt to solve Indian employment problems.

After the committee's visit to the reserve, members travelled to Edmonton where they will hear from northern Alberta bands.

Partners jailed for fraud

Howard Solomon

(staff writer)

culatory problems, was sentenced to six months after being convicted of one count of obtaining credit by fraud.

RCMP probe fugitive Norwegian

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. (CP) — RCMP are investigating the entry into Canada of a fugitive from Norway, Ottawa RCMP spokesman Sgt. Dennis

being handled by the Calgary RCMP's immigration and passport section.

Arvid Bryne, a Norwegian reporter

Columbia Indian nations, said from Williams Lake, B.C.; that an Ottawa RCMP official told him Somby is on

Aboriginal rights ignored by press, conference told

OTTAWA (CP) — Attacks on aboriginal people around the world and their fight for self-determination are being tragically ignored by the North American media, delegates to an international rights conference charged Friday.

In Canada, it seems to be a case of editorial indifference at yet another story about complaining Indians, said several Indian delegates at a Carleton University conference on aboriginal rights and world order.

In the United States, the media have swallowed the government line on just who the good and bad guys are, said Richard Arens, a law professor at the University of Bridgeport, Conn., and past president of Survival International, a non-government advocacy group for indigenous people.

There is proof that the murder of thousands of Mayan Indians in Guatemala continues unabated, but it rarely captures headlines or the evening news, Arens said.

"Yet the indignation that was whipped up in the Western press against Polish (martial law) excesses . . . was enormous," said Arens.

"Nothing, compared to what is happening in Guatemala, is happening in Poland."

There seems to be a highly effective "governmental orchestration of opinion," said Arens.

There was only the weakest of protests when the U.S. decided last month to renew sales of military equipment to Guatemala, claiming its human rights record had improved under the year-old military

government of President Efraim Rios Montt, Arens said.

He listed three examples of attacks on Guatemalan villages last summer, all documented by Survival International staff visiting refugee camps in Mexico. In each case, the few survivors blamed the slaughter on Guatemalan troops.

Asbjorn Eide of Norway, chairman of the United Nations working group on indigenous populations, agreed the North American press is caught up in the "East-West conflict" at the expense of problems much closer to home.

Canada can hardly claim to be a champion in the defence of human rights, said David Ahenakew, national chief of the Assembly of First Nations which represents the country's status Indians.

He said it was "shameful" that Prime Minister Trudeau refused to discuss alleged human rights violations in many of the countries he visited during a trade mission to Southeast Asia in January.

The fight of Canadian native people to include significant aboriginal rights in the new Constitution is being hindered by news media that either ignore or "degrade" Indian aspirations, Ahenakew said.

The media hold a tremendous influence over public opinion, and it is the public that must be won over before politicians will allow native people the right of self-determination, he said.

"I don't know what the heck we are going to do with the press," he said. "It's the editors who need a good kick with a frozen mukluk."

Groves, for one, thinks card-carrying federal Tories should be disallowed from voting. That, however, is contrary to the party's national constitution, which allows for recantation (and re-recantation as often as anyone desires).

The Chretien camp, in fact, has questioned whether Mr. Palmer was even in a valid position to secure, as he did, status as an elected delegate for Calgary Centre. To participate in last week's vote, he would have had to register as a member 72 hours prior to the meeting, and his name did not appear on the "72-hour list" circulated to candidates' organizations. However, says credentials boss Sullivan, "there are two lists, and Mr. Palmer's name shows up on the second. In fact, with

abundant caution, he purchased two memberships prior to the deadline."

Mr. Chretien's team, while behind, is not without optimism. A spokesman in the office of Senator Bud Olson, Mr. Chretien's Alberta campaign chairman, claims that Mr. Turner's fringe support is already eroding, while the failing campaigns of lesser candidates are almost entirely working to the advantage of Mr. Chretien.

The essence of Mr. Turner's problem in the West, according to uncommitted delegates, is the apparent reluctance of the party, even in the West, to swing to the right. Having remained loyal doctrinaire Liberals through the long Trudeau years, the rank and file are not yet

accepting Turner's proposal, especially his preoccupation with the province's \$30-billion revenue loss. He has two alternatives and is using both. He is recruiting from the Tories and he is planning a series of statements to reassert his liberal credentials. If the scheme works Mr. Turner might get a narrow second-ballot victory in June.

What he needs to cement his position in the West, however, is a poll which says he can best Tory leader Brian Mulroney, both nationally and in some western (especially Alberta) ridings. Without that kind of proof that he is a winner, scepticism about his ideological purity could seriously jeopardize his position.

Frank Dabbs and Link Byfield

Bloods in the Liberal camp

The Blood Indians of southern Alberta, a Blackfoot tribe now living on a reservation south of Lethbridge, have always been outstanding politicians in their dealings with whites. It was not surprising, declares Glenbow-Alberta historian Dr. Hugh Dempsey, that when at last Alberta natives tackled the Liberal party, it was the Bloods who led the way. It was fitting, too, that the man whom 272 Lethbridge-Foothills Grits, including 37 band members, selected to cast the first Alberta Indian vote at a Liberal leadership convention was Keith Chief Moon, a direct descendant of Red Crow, plains warrior and leader of the tribe from 1870 to 1910.

Elected with Mr. Chief Moon, but as an alternate delegate, was Addison Crow. Behind the organization to get the Blood into constituency politics was former American Indian Movement militant Roy Littlechief, whose move to the Liberals signals a new attempt, he says, "to quit complaining and get involved." Also instrumental in organizing membership sales was Senator Bud Olson, the Alberta boss of the Jean Chretien campaign: most natives at the delegate selection meeting sported the distinctive black, red and white Chretien button.

The recruitment of the Blood to the Liberal camp heals a wound of more than 25 years. During the 1957 federal election, an attempt by officials in the Liberal administration of Louis St. Laurent to kick 100 Indians off the Hobbema reservation south of Edmonton became a public row. The Indian Association of Alberta, led by Blood politician James Gladstone, fought such a heavy-handed interpretation of the Indian Act, and denied that the victims had lost their treaty Indian status. In exchange for keeping the issue alive during the campaign, Conservative leader John George Diefenbaker promised to appoint an Indian senator.

Following the election, the victorious Mr. Diefenbaker elevated Mr. Gladstone to the Red Chamber, choosing him over a retired Mohawk civil servant from Ontario and a Haida lawyer from British Columbia. In 1960, when Mr. Diefenbaker gave the Indians the vote, Senator Gladstone headed the campaign to get Indian approval for the move: many natives feared the franchise foreshadowed a loss of their protection as treaty subjects. Senator Gladstone remained in parliament until his death in 1971: his replacement as senator from southern Alberta was the present Senator Bud Olson.

Lethbridge-Foothills Liberals made room for the natives by giving Mr. Chief Moon enough votes to finish third out of 22 nominees. Nor are Canadian Indians the only minority doing

GLENBOW MUSEUM



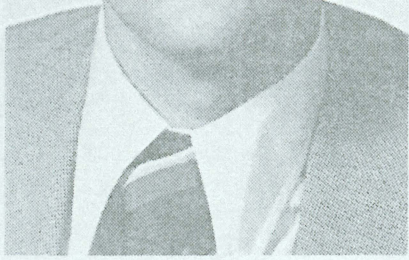
FRANK DABBS



Political Bloods: Gladstone (L); delegate Chief Moon and alternate Crow
Memories of St. Laurent's Hobbema massacre died hard.

well in delegate selection meetings in Alberta. With Mr. Chief Moon in the Lethbridge contingent are five women, a trend that extends across the province. If the pattern continues, as many as two-thirds of the Alberta Liberals at the leadership convention will be women. As well, up to one-quarter will be from other visible minorities, mainly East Indians and Asians.

Frank Dabbs



Milt Pahl

Indian Association of Alberta (IAA) president Charles Wood says Pahl is definitely an improvement over McCrimmon.

"I have personally been working with Milt for quite some time on the joint caucus committee on economic development. I believe there is fair bit of rapport between he and I," says Wood.

But Wood adds some native

native affairs committee, but re- gards the native affairs appoint- ment as somewhat of a surprise.

"I was also chairman of the caucus committee on economic affairs and energy. My background has been more on economic mat- ters," he said.

Pahl, who represents Edmonton Mill Woods, is a business consul- tant with a masters degree in busi- ness administration.

"It would be p- press any further vi- one of the ot- for the new establish trust with Since his appo- held informal meeti- of the Indian Assoc- ta, Metis Associat- and Federation of- ments.

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Hobbema bands extend boycott

EDMONTON (CP) — Indian bands in the central Alberta community of Hobbema have decided to continue their boycott of neighboring Wetaskiwin businesses until January.

Wetaskiwin Mayor F. S. Dyck said he was told Thursday by Gordon Lee, administrator of the Four Bands Council, that the boycott would continue for the rest of the month.

He was also told the Indians would not meet with Wetaskiwin officials until January.

"It's unfortunate that we have to wait that long," said Dyck. "I don't know what we're going to accomplish by meeting when the boycott is over."

Lee could not be reached for comment.

The boycott was organized to protest alleged price discrimination against Hobbema Indians by Wetaskiwin merchants.

The boycott comes as the members of the four bands reportedly each received \$1,000 as a pre-

Christmas payout from their oil royalty revenues, a potential \$5-million injection into the local economy.

Though many of the 5,000 Hobbema natives continue to shop in the town, boycott organizers have urged them to take their business to Ponoka.

The chiefs and councillors of the four bands did not issue a statement after a meeting Wednesday of the Four Band Council to discuss the boycott. Organizers would only confirm the boycott is continuing.

Earlier this week, Chief Victor Buffalo of the Samson Indian band said he expected the boycott to continue until Christmas.

"They're saying they don't need us and they don't want us, so we'll carry on our own way," Buffalo said of the Wetaskiwin merchants.

The Indians have also refused a suggestion by the Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce that a committee be struck to examine the grievances.

Christmas spirit overwhelms mom

EDMONTON (CP) — Janice Matichuk, an invalid single parent whose children sold puppies to buy her a Christmas present, says she has been "a little bit overwhelmed" by public response to the family's plight.

The family has received two boxes of presents and cash and cheques totalling almost \$500 since the Edmonton Journal published a story about their situation Tuesday.

Mrs. Matichuk said the family is willing to share their good fortune.

"If anyone else find themselves a little short we'd be more than willing to share."

Mrs. Matichuk left hospital three weeks ago after having most of her stomach removed because of ulcers.

The Journal said it had received 148 calls from people wanting to help.

One man, his wife and child brought the Matichuks a Christmas tree, lights and ornaments. A man from Big Brothers asked to take the children to a movie and a woman from Phoenix Theatre offered tickets to a children's show.

Bobbie-Lee, 3, Mrs. Matichuk's youngest child who is paralysed below the waist, was invited to a Christmas party by the Northern Alberta Spina Bifida Association.

"You could say thank you and thank you over and over again," Mrs. Matichuk said. "It would never bring out the full meaning of what you wanted to say."

Mrs. Matichuk has two other children, Jennifer, 11, and Billy-Joe, 8.

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Man to stand trial

— Canadian Press
VANBROOK, B.C. — A man charged of murdering a young

Around

Pahl faces skeptical scrutiny from Alberta's Indians



Milt Pahl

By Bob Bettson

(Herald staff writer)

Milt Pahl, the province's new Native Affairs minister, has no illusions his job will be easy.

He knows native leaders are leery of taking provincial aid for fear of jeopardizing their federal assistance.

And he succeeds Don McCrimmon, whose relationship with leaders of Alberta's 40,000 treaty Indians was often acrimonious.

Generally Pahl's appointment has been well received by native leaders.

Indian Association of Alberta (IAA) president Charles Wood says Pahl is definitely an improvement over McCrimmon.

"I have personally been working with Milt for quite some time on the joint caucus committee on economic development. I believe there is fair bit of rapport between he and I," says Wood.

But Wood adds some native

people doubt any minister of native affairs can make a difference unless there are fundamental changes in the provincial government's attitude.

The IAA president says native groups are taking a "wait and see" attitude toward the new minister. "If he wants to promote the Indian cause we would like to sit down and talk with him."

Pahl, a 39-year-old native of Hanna, was regarded as a capable backbencher during his first term in the legislature.

He was chairman of the caucus native affairs committee, but regards the native affairs appointment as somewhat of a surprise.

"I was also chairman of the caucus committee on economic affairs and energy. My background has been more on economic matters," he said.

Pahl, who represents Edmonton Mill Woods, is a business consultant with a masters degree in business administration.

He is approaching his new portfolio cautiously, spending the first weeks learning about the province's programs aimed at natives, and preparing himself for the first ministers' conference in March.

Pahl won't talk about meeting native leaders' demands for the enshrinement of aboriginal rights in the constitution.

That issue is top priority for the new minister, and all he will say is that Premier Peter Lougheed has clearly stated the province will not support any Indian proposals to set up of a nation within a nation.

"It would be premature to express any further views," Pahl says.

One of the other immediate tasks for the new minister is to establish trust with native leaders.

Since his appointment he has held informal meetings with leaders of the Indian Association of Alberta, Metis Association of Alberta and Federation of Metis Settlements.

Pahl says he intends to travel extensively among the province's reserves starting in the new year.

"The relationship will develop over time. I've already met with my first chief," he says.

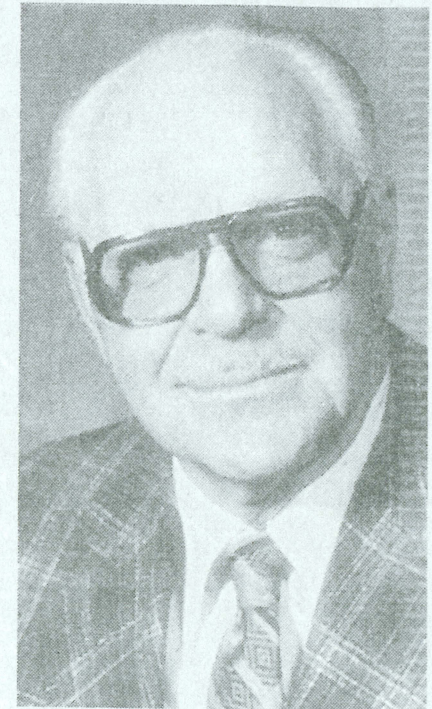
Pahl believes the best hope for better relations with native groups is to "get beyond traditional stereotypes and assumptions."

He says the province has nothing to apologize for in the native affairs area.

"I think if you look across Canada our government's commitment to native Albertans is quite a bit ahead of many others."

Pahl points out the province gave funds to help native groups prepare their position on the new constitution.

He says the province will continue to stress economic development assistance through such projects as the Native Venture Capital Corp.



Don McCrimmon

Hobbema bands extend boycott

EDMONTON (CP) — Indian bands in the central Alberta community of Hobbema have decided to continue their boycott of neighboring Wetaskiwin businesses until

Christmas payout from their oil royalty revenues, a potential \$5-million injection into the local economy.

Nobody

